

Some Australian Sawflies.

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Through the kindness of Mr. R. E. Turner, while in London last year, I had the pleasure of studying many specimens of Australian Tenthredinoidea belonging to him. The following species proved to be new. The Australian Tenthredinoid fauna is very different from any other region—the genus *Arge* being the only genus which is not restricted to the island and its immediate environs, excepting the introduced *Eriocampoides lamacina* (Retz.) Two species are described from the collections of the British Museum of Natural History, and all the types of all the species are in this Museum. Paratypes of some of the species collected by Mr. Turner are in the United States National Museum.

Perga rubripes, new species.

Female.—Length, 16 mm. Head, excepting the shining clypeus and posterior orbits, and thorax opaque, with fine, close punctures; antennal club nearly as long as the three preceding joints, rounded at the apex; lobes of the scutellum broad, obtuse, projecting posteriorly so as to form a nearly straight line with the sides of the scutellum; venation very like *bella* Newman. Black; head behind the supra-orbital line, most of the posterior orbits, sides of the anterior lobe of mesonotum, and the scutellum dull rufous; middle of the clypeus, mandibles (apices piceous), legs below the coxae, and the two apical abdominal segments shining rufo-testaceous; antennae, a spot at the base of each antenna, margin of the clypeus, narrow posterior orbits, line on pronotum, tegulae, lateral line on the side lobes of the mesonotum, line on the pleura, spot above the posterior coxa, and seven lateral spots on the abdomen white. Wings hyaline, iridescent; venation testaceous.

Type locality:—Tasmania. Two females.

Type:—In the British Museum of Natural History.

Related to *P. foersteri* Westwood, but that species has the lobes of the scutellum extending laterally so as to form an angle with the sides of the scutellum.

Perga leucomelas, new species.

Female.—Length, 12.5 mm. Clypeus impunctate, slightly emarginate; head quadrate, dulled by small punctures; in front of the an-

terior ocellus is a shining, slightly depressed area; postocellar area defined laterally, with a longitudinal impressed line in the middle; eyes very prominent, almost circular in outline; malar space large; antennal club longer than any other joint, broadest in the middle; dorsulum and scutellum opaque, with fine punctures; lobes of the scutellum obtuse; sheath obliquely truncate. Head and thorax above brownish-ferruginous, with the pronotum a little paler; tergum except the sides and apex bright reddish-yellow; sides and apex of the tergum, pleuræ just beneath wings and the sheath dark brownish-black; venter, pectus, most of pleuræ, legs except the infusate middle tibiæ and tarsi the blackish posterior tibiæ and tarsi cream color; antennæ blackish, the apical two-thirds of the club pallid. Wings yellowish hyaline, iridescent; venation dark brown, stigma reddish.

Type locality:—Kuranda, Queensland, Australia; paratype from Cairns, Queensland. Collected by Mr. R. E. Turner.

Type:—British Museum of Natural History.

Paratype:—Cat. No. 13,357 U. S. N. M.

In color related to *P. cameroni* Westwood, but the second cubital cell is not longer than the first, and the pleuræ and venter are paler than the body.

***Perga froggatti*, new species.**

Female.—Length, 14 mm. Clypeus and posterior orbits shining, with large, widely separated punctures; head and thorax opaque, with close, small punctures; club of the antennæ longer than the three preceding joints, the apex rounded; scutellum with two lateral lobes; second cubital cell quadrate; the third cubital cell as long as one and two combined; legs normal. Dark reddish brown; the tibiæ and abdomen a little paler. Wings yellowish hyaline, iridescent; venation the color of the body.

Type locality:—New South Wales, No. 222.

Paratype locality:—Cumberland, New South Wales.

Type:—In the British Museum of Natural History.

Paratype:—Cat. No. 13,358 U. S. N. M.

***Perga lucida*, new species.**

Female.—Length, 14 mm. Head and thorax shining with large, sparse punctures, the punctures closer on the middle lobe of the mesonotum; scutellum flat, with very small apical lobes; mesonotum with the anterior lobe well defined; antennæ longer than the three preceding joints, rounded at the apex; second cubital cell not quadrate; third cubital cell much wider on the cubitus; legs normal. Shining

reddish-brown. Wings yellowish hyaline, iridescent; venation the color of the body.

Type locality.—New South Wales, No. 217.

Type.—In the British Museum of Natural History

This species and *P. froggatti* are related to *P. belinda* Kirby—the three being similarly colored and having six-jointed antennæ with the club longer than the preceding joints. They may be separated as follows:

Scutellum closely, densely punctured, opaque **froggatti** Roh.

Scutellum with scattered punctures, shining1

1. Occiput and vertex shining, with a few scattered punctures;
middle lobe of the mesonotum well separated from the
lateral ones **lucida** Roh.

Occiput and vertex with close punctures, opaque; anterior lobe of
mesonotum poorly defined **belinda** Kby.

Genus **PTERYGOPHORUS** Klug.

Pterygophorinus Ashmead.

Lophyrotoma Ashmead.

Pterygophorus civetus Klug.

Pterygophorus insignis Kirby.

Pterygophorus uniformis Kirby.

Pterygophorus analis Konow [1907, Zeit. Hym. Dipt., p. 218].

Pterygophorus analis A. Costa.

Pterygophorus guadialis Konow [1907, Zeit. Hym. Dipt., pp. 218, 219].

Pterygophorus distinctus, new species.

Easily recognized by the truncate clypeus, opaque appearance and pale spot on the pleuræ.

Female.—Length, 12 mm.; expanse, 25 mm. Clypeus very rough, the apex truncate; head, except a small area in front of the anterior outline, very opaque with close punctures; antennal furrows complete; postocellar area well defined; antennæ, 23-jointed (the apical joint wanting), the joints beneath with the normal triangular-shaped rami; dorsulum and scutellum opaque like the head, pleuræ more shining; abdomen opaque above; venation normal. Black; antennal joints 3-9, a spot on the pronotum, a large spot on the scutellum, metanotum, abdominal segments one and two, part of the sixth and the api-

cal segment yellow or slightly reddish; legs black; bases of the four anterior tibiae, their tarsi and the hind tibiae and tarsi the color of the body. Wings subhyaline, costa and basal vein at the apex very dark; venation dark brown, stigma and costa reddish.

Type locality:—Woodford, New South Wales. One female collected by Mr. G. A. Waterhouse, May 24, 1909.

Type:—British Museum of Natural History.

Pterygophorus turneri, new species.

Related to *P. distinctus* in the truncate clypeus, but may be distinguished from that species by the shining appearance, entirely black pleuræ, and the absence of antennal furrows below the ocelli.

Female.—Length, 12 mm.; expanse, 25.5 mm. Head very transverse, shining, impunctate; clypeus truncate; antennæ 20-jointed, the two apical joints almost consolidated; antennal furrows almost wanting below the ocelli; postocellar furrow gently curved; postocellar area well defined; thorax shining like the head; abdomen slightly dulled; venation normal. Shining blue-black; antennal joints 3-9, large spot on the pronotum, scutellum, metanotum, a faint indication of a narrow band on segments one and five, and the apical segment straw-yellow, legs black, base of the four anterior tibiae, the hind tibiae and tarsi straw-yellow. Wings yellowish hyaline, iridescent, costal area darker; venation pale brown, stigma and costa reddish.

Type locality:—Cairns, Queensland, Australia. Two females collected by Mr. R. E. Turner, for whom the species is named.

Type:—In the British Museum of Natural History.

Paratype:—Cat. No. 13,360 U. S. N. M.

Pterygophorus zonalis, new species.

Related to *P. interruptus* Klug, but that species has the transverse median vein but little basad of the middle of the first discoidal cell, and the antennæ are entirely black.

Female.—Length, 10.5 mm.; expanse, 25.5 mm. Head quite transverse, shining; clypeus emarginate; antennal furrows wanting below the ocelli; postocellar area well defined; postocellar furrow rather sharply angled; thorax sculptured like the head, shining; venation normal; sheath rounded on the lower margin. Blue-black marked with reddish-yellow; antennal joints 3-9, large spot on the pronotum,

a spot on the pleuræ, scutellum, metanotum, abdominal segments one to four and the terminal segment reddish-yellow; apical abdominal segments velvety-black; the remainder of the body blue-black; legs black; all the tibiæ and tarsi reddish-yellow. Wings yellowish hyaline, iridescent, costal area from the basal vein to the apex of the wing much darker; venation black, costa and stigma reddish.

Type locality:—Mackay, Queensland, Australia. Two females collected by Mr. R. E. Turner, labeled "169 Hg."

Type:—In the British Museum of Natural History.

Paratype:—Cat. No. 13,359 U. S. N. M.

EURYS Newman.

The species of this genus may be separated by means of the following table:

Abdomen, pronotum and legs rufous; small species	<i>inconspicua</i> Kby.
Abdomen and thorax metallic	1
1. Color, bright green	2
Color, dark olive green, or with a bronzy appearance.....	3
2. Clypeus deeply notched; malar space shorter than the pedicellum; base of the femora black	<i>nitidus</i> Kby.
Clypeus nearly truncate; malar space about the same length as the pedicellum; femora entirely pale	<i>laetus</i> (Westw.)
3. With a strong reddish tint to the body; no ocellar basin, but a line-like furrow from the anterior ocellus to the middle fovea; (antennæ rather strongly clavate; scutellum rough, the edges sharp, slightly reflexed)	<i>aeratus</i> Newm.
Without reddish tint; ocellar basin present and a broad shallow depression from the anterior ocellus to the middle fovea	<i>decepta</i> Roh.

Eurys decepta, new species.

Female.—Length, 5 mm. Clypeus deeply notched; malar space shorter than the length of the pedicellum; antennal and supra-clypeal foveæ confluent; middle fovea very large and only slightly separated from the ocellar basin; ocellar basin broad; a fovea behind each lateral ocellus; antennæ rather clavate, the third joint longer than the fourth; head dullish, closely, finely punctured; dorsulum and scutellum shining; venation normal except the first cubital cell is narrow and as long as the second; claws simple. Head and thorax olive green, with a bronzy tint, metallic; the bronze color of the abdomen is more marked than that of the thorax; ventral part of tergal seg-

ments with pale spots; labrum, mandibles and legs below the trochanters rufous; wings slightly yellowish hyaline, iridescent; venation dark brown.

Male.—In general the male is like the female, but the base of the femora, or the femora entirely are black, and the pale spots on the abdomen are wanting.

Type locality.—Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. One female collected by French; and one female and four males labeled "C. F. 2' 01" No. 1,165 (supposedly from Victoria).

Type.—In the British Museum of Natural History.

Paratype.—Cat. No. 13,355 U. S. N. M.

Euryopsis bella, new species.

Male.—Length, 4.5 mm. Clypeus truncate; malar space shorter than the pedicellum; antennae 11-jointed, the third joint longer than the fourth; antennal furrows not very strong; ocellar basin wanting; middle fovea large, circular; head and thorax shining with separate punctures; venation as in *Eurys*. Bright metallic green; knees and legs below reddish. Wings yellowish hyaline, iridescent; venation brown.

Female.—What may be the female has the clypeus notched, and the legs reddish.

Type locality.—Near Sydney, Australia. Collected by Mr. R. E. Turner.

Type.—In the British Museum of Natural History.

Female in the U. S. National Museum.

The males of the two species of *Euroopsis* Kby. may be separated as follows:

Femora entire reddish; color blue with some greenish tints; apical antennal joint obtuse, shorter than the preceding

nitens Kby.

Femora mostly black; color, green; apical antennal joint more acute and longer than the preceding **bella** Roh.

NEOEURYS, new genus.

Short, robust, metallic species; clypeus truncate; malar space distinct; posterior orbits narrow; antennae slender 14-jointed, the third joint longer than the fourth; scutellum rounded at the apex; body much like *Eurys*; claws simple; abdomen normal; the third cubital cell as long as the first and second combined; first recurrent vein received near the base

of the second cubital cell; the second recurrent vein received in the basal third of the third cubital cell; radial cell of the hind wings truncate and appendiculate. Venation in the main like *Eurys*.

Type of the genus:—*Neocurys metallica* Rohwer.

Readily separated from its allies by the 14-jointed antennæ.

Neocurys metallica, new species.

Female.—Length, 4.75 mm. Head opaque, finely and closely punctured; antennal furrows present near the ocelli only; postocellar furrow wanting; area between the lateral ocelli and the middle fovea raised; no ocellar depression; middle fovea oval more sharply defined above; antennal joints slightly ridged beneath; dorsulum and the scutellum more shining than the head; stigma broad, the lower margin rounded; sheath straight above, rounded below, the apex obliquely truncate. Metallic bronze; labrum, mandibles, four anterior knees, all the tibiæ and tarsi reddish-yellow. Wings yellowish hyaline, iridescent; venation pale brown, basal half of the stigma pallid.

Type locality:—Heborne, Victoria, Australia. Two females labeled "C. F. ♂ oo" No. 1,167.

Type:—In the British Museum of Natural History.

Paratype:—Cat. No. 13,356 U. S. N. M.

DIPHAMORPHOS, new genus.

Short, robust species. Head seen from the front broader than high, posterior orbits rather narrow, similar to some *Nenia*-tines; clypeus short; labrum large; eyes slightly converging to clypeus; malar space present but narrow; antennæ inserted close to the clypeus, 15-jointed, third joint much longer than the fourth; ocelli in a triangle, the lateral ones on the supraorbital line; thorax much like *Blennocampa*; legs normal, postbasitarsis much shorter than the following joints, claws simple; venation differs from *Perreyia* as figured by MacGillivray [Proc. U. S. N. M. XXIX (1438) fig. 80] in the second recurrent being received by the third cubital cell.

Type of the genus:—*Diphamorphos nigrescens* Rohwer.

Diphamorphos, *Clarrisa* Kirby, *Eurys* Newman, *Europsis* Kirby and *Neocurys* Rohwer will form a subfamily in the Tenthredinidæ. *Diphamorphos* may easily be separated from

the other members of the subfamily by the antennæ inserted close to the clypeus not near the middle of the face.

Diphamorphos nigrescens, new species.

Female.—Length, 6mm; robust; clypeus truncate; antennal furrows present and nearly complete; middle fovea deep, circular, with a transverse arm on each side; third antennal joint as long as four plus five; head and thorax shining, with some scattered punctures. Black; labrum, mandibles, legs below the knees and trochanters pallid; femora brown. Wings hyaline, iridescent; venation brown.

Type locality.—Victoria, Australia. Two females labeled "C. F. 2, 01" No. 1,187.

Type.—In the British Museum.

Paratype.—Cat. No. 13,353 U. S. N. M.

Diphamorphos minor, new species.

Female.—Length, 3.5 mm. Clypeus truncate; malar space very narrow; postocellar area well defined; antennal furrows wanting; ocellar basin wanting; posterior orbits very narrow; middle fovea deep, circular; third antennal joint as long as four plus five; head and thorax shining, without puncture; appendiculation of the radial cell not as distinct as in *nigrescens*; Black; legs below the coxæ and the four basal abdominal segments rufous. Wings hyaline, slightly dusky, iridescent; venation black.

Male.—Length, 3 mm. Postocellar area parted by a furrow; abdomen entirely black; otherwise as in female.

Type locality.—Cairns, Queensland, Australia. Many specimens collected by Mr. R. E. Turner. Specimens labeled "Kur. 2 '02."

Type.—In the British Museum.

Paratype.—Cat. No. 13,354 U. S. N. M.

A PREOCCUPIED GENERIC NAME.

THYNNOTURNERIA n. n.

Turnereila Roh., Ent. News, Vol. 21, Oct., 1910, p. 349; not *Turnereila* Ckll., Ent., Oct., 1910, p. 262.

Type.—*Thynnus cerceroides* Sm.

ERRATA.

Page 397.—Line 4 from bottom, for *endowed* read *colored*.

" 398.—Line 25, for *liquida* yet read *liquida* Grt.

" 400.—Line 25, for *external* read *antennal*.

—F. H. WOLLEY DOD.